

Yanks Gained Thirty Miles In Eight Days

General March, in Telling of Advance, Deplores False Truce Report

Army Work Delayed 2 Days in New York

Seven More Corps Commanders Named; Allied Captures Cripple Huns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The American First Army, under General Pershing, has advanced thirty miles in the last eight days, General March said today.

General March characterized the publication of the erroneous announcement of the armistice as "very bad for the military programme of the United States." For instance, he said, in New York the stevedores who were engaged in loading very essential supplies for the expeditionary forces stopped work and did not return at all on that day or the next day, and army food shipments were thus delayed.

In commenting on this incident, the chief of staff made the statement that the American army will be in France for some time, even when peace is declared.

The reorganization of the American expeditionary forces into two field armies has resulted in several changes in corps commanders. These include the following:

First Corps, Major General Joseph Dickman; Second Corps, Major General George W. Reed; Third Corps, Major General L. J. Hines; Fourth Corps, Major General Charles H. Muir; Fifth Corps, Major General C. F. Sumner; Sixth Corps, Major General William M. Wright; Seventh Corps, Major General Charles H. Mencher.

The capture of Maubeuge by the British, General March said, marks an definite severance of the last German artery to that sector of the West front, and will make it impossible for the enemy to shift his forces to meet a new attack.

Summarizing the Allied successes since the inauguration of the forward movement, General March pointed out that the Germans have been driven sixty-four miles further from Paris and the territory they occupy in France has been reduced from 10,000 square miles to less than 2,500.

American divisions operating with the British in Flanders were identified as the 37th (Ohio), under Major General C. S. Farnsworth, and the 91st (Pacific Coast, Alaska, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada and Utah), under Major General W. H. Johnston. The 91st was, at last report, on the heights of Ardenne, on the Scheldt River.

In reply to questions concerning individual units, the chief of staff announced that the 351st Aero Squadron was at an artillery observing school in France; the 34th Machine Gun Battalion was attached to the 91st Division, in Flanders; the 303d Field Artillery Brigade was at Clermont-sur-Aisne, at last report; the 364th Field Artillery Brigade, originally with the 89th Division, has been in action in Flanders; the 11st Division (Pacific Coast, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming), still is acting as a replacement unit, and the 38th Division (Kentucky and West Virginia) has not been reported since October 29, when it was in action west of the Meuse.

Italian Front si Quiet; Armistice in Effect

ROME, Nov. 9.—"No war event is reported on the Italian front," says the War Office statement, issued under Friday's date. "The conditions of the armistice are being carried out."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS

Fund for French Wounded Needs All Grateful America Can Give

Yankee Fighters Who Cleaned Out St. Mihiel Salient Beneficiaries of Most Recent Bounty, Says Letter From Front to Chairman Here

"What can you send us? We need everything," writes a worker of the American unit for French Wounded, Inc., who was hailed as "mother" by a regiment that came streaming back after playing its part in the St. Mihiel offensive.

Mrs. Esther M. Chapin, chairman of the fund, gave out the letter yesterday to show the sudden stress to which an offensive puts the entire relief organization in the sector. It follows:

"All of a sudden the Americans began to pass through and up towards X... Then our French doctor friends came to tell us 'good-bye' as they were to evacuate and turn the hospital over to the Americans. Next day we saw camions after camions pass on to X... with American nurses."

"They were passing all night and every night. Not a shadow of any of them while it was light."

"We visited the hospital in ... to see if we could be of any use. The doctors nearly embraced us, and got more and more enthusiastic each time I said 'yes' to their questions of 'Have you any Carrel pads—or anything else?' They cried out, 'You are saving our lives!' explained that their supplies were still on the way and that the offensive might begin any minute."

Are Called "Angels"

"We called at the hospital again, in the morning and asked them to send one of the huge army trucks for the things we could give them. We sent up forty cases and later the doctors

called on us and said, 'We don't know what to ask you—men, women, and heroines is not enough—you are angels.'"

"That evening lost boys began to struggle in and we did feel sorry for them. They were foot-sore and weary and were so tired they fell asleep all along the way. We gathered them into our orchard; gave them coffee and rice and macaroni, had them wash their feet and gave them new socks. We found them all along the road and brought them in and sent them on when they had been refreshed."

Helped the Soldiers

"Then came in a whole regiment—right from the trenches. Most of these men had been in the engagement at X... We got out all our socks, washcloths, towels, and soap, emptied our surprise bags for the tooth brushes, and gave them what they needed. They were all down the line, that reached from our door as far as the town limits. I never expected to be glad of grey hair and other signs of past and gone years, but the boys called 'Mother' and hung on to my hands and wanted to tell me all about the fight and where they lived and about their own."

"To-day our little town became a regimental headquarters, and even now the band is playing 'Merry Widow' and 'Home Sweet Home.'"

"I told me that the boys will come marching back this way again before long (but we know that many will never march again) and he said they will be more tired and hungry and in need of comfort than ever. What can you send us? We need everything!"

Huns Squeezed Into Thin Strip Of French Soil

Continued from page 1

around the heights preparatory to encircling and outpinching them, as they have so frequently done in the last offensive.

The Americans made things interesting for the enemy to-day by advancing pretty much everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire to-day was almost exclusively from large calibre guns, indicating that he has withdrawn all lighter pieces and is shelling from positions a great distance away.

Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines north-east of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. This incident was witnessed by some comrades, who organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, four prisoners and three guns.

German Flag Captured

The American flag to-day is flying over Dun-sur-Meuse. Dun is a picturesque town on the east bank of the Meuse, and is situated on high hills whose steep slopes rise abruptly from the main attack.

When the Americans entered the town the German battle flag was flying on the spire of the church which crowns a hill. For a few hours the Americans were too busy to bother with it, but then the American flag took its place, the German emblem becoming the trophy of the engineer corps.

The usual despoliation marked the capture of Dun-sur-Meuse. Except for the destruction of roads and bridges, little property, however, was destroyed aside from that damaged by the main attack.

the German and American artillery. But the town is a monument to the marksmanship of the gunners. A great part of the little city is yet habitable, but there are few houses that do not bear scars.

Huns Seek Safety

"What is the use of staying out there to be killed on the last day," was the comment of scores of prisoners brought in yesterday by the Americans. The captured Germans were a more discouraged lot than usual.

Most of them declared that since their government is quitting—and they appear to be convinced that it is—it was absurd for them to neglect the opportunity to surrender.

American army trucks moved about last night in the zone just behind the front line with their headlights burning. Because of the low visibility, officers believed that the enemy hardly could see the lights, and if they did see one now and then, it would not be of any great assistance.

The fact that Germany had sent armistice delegates within the Allied lines has not slowed up the American operations. From the heights east of Dun-sur-Meuse to Sedan, the same dash that has characterized their work since the beginning of the offensive animated the American troops in their operations yesterday and to-day.

Truce Only Can Stay Huns' Expulsion From French Soil

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 9 (By The Associated Press) (2:30 p. m.).—The French freed to-day continued their push toward the Belgian frontier, with the Germans persisting in their delaying tactics of the last few days. The Germans used artillery and machine gun fire at points where they needed more time to break contact with the French.

Nothing but the prompt signing of the armistice will prevent the Allies from entirely clearing French territory of enemy troops before the peace negotiations begin.

Fires are burning in the rear of the German lines all along the front. This indicates that whatever may be the outcome of the armistice negotiations a further important retirement of the German forces may be expected.

French Cross Meuse, Surround Mezieres In 10-Mile Advance

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French armies to-day continued their advance on the whole front, pushing forward ten miles at some points, the War Office announced to-night. The Meuse was crossed at Lumes, between Mezieres and Sedan.

On the left Pétain's cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, closely followed by infantry forces, which occupy Hirsion and Anor and cleared most of St. Michel Forest, below the boundary.

In the centre of attack the French cleared the wooded region north of the Aisne, gained control of long stretches of the Valenciennes-Hirsion-Sedan-Metz railroad and advanced further, despite further resistance, the report said.

On the right of attack Pétain encircled the cities of Mezieres and Mohon, and further east threw forces across the Meuse in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Everywhere many prisoners and guns and valuable stores were captured by the French.

No More Boot Straps

No longer will the pioneer citizen, who still wears the old-fashioned boots, be able to buy footwear with the convenient strap on the back, so useful in helping to pull them on, and when the present supply in the market is exhausted he will have to get accustomed to some other kind. So many who still wear this kind of shoe will either have to lay in a supply at once or make his old ones last until the end of the war, as the government has placed restrictions on their manufacture.—Dawson (N. Y.) News.

The mails are slow aren't they? Christmas Cards should be selected now. As usual, we have our big room open and ready to receive you

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I. S. Protests Hun Outrages On Prisoners

Ill Treatment of Americans Must Cease, Germany Is Warned

Captives Compelled To Work in Mines

Others Forced to Labor While Ill; Packages From Home Stolen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States made a vigorous protest to the German government regarding the treatment of American prisoners of war.

The State Department, through the American minister in Berlin, has asked the Spanish Embassy in Berlin to submit vigorous protest on the following points, information concerning which has been officially furnished to the department:

First—Forcing any American prisoners of war to work while ill, or physically disabled.

Second—Compelling any American prisoners of war to labor in mines.

Third—Compelling any American civilian prisoners to perform any work of any kind, save such as may be necessary in connection with their own care and upkeep, or in connection with the care and upkeep of their own quarters.

Officers' Removal Demanded

The German government is informed that the United States insists that there must be a cessation of robbing and loss of parcels, and that it is not disposed to give credence to endeavors of the German government to excuse the non-receipt of parcels by laying the blame upon agencies which handle parcels before they reach Germany.

The Spanish Embassy is further asked insistently to demand the removal to an officers' camp of all American merchant marine officers at present in Brandenburg. The department requests that the attention of the German government be called to the fact that, according to the latest information, a merchant marine officer, David Johnson, is still at Brandenburg, notwithstanding the statement of the German government that he would be transferred.

Furthermore, the department asks that the German government be informed that the personnel of the German merchant marine who are interned in the United States are only required to do work having to do with their own care and upkeep, or the care and upkeep of their own quarters.

Taft Sees Repentant Huns in World League

Rid of Hohenzollern, They Will Be Representers, He Predicts

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9.—A vigorous defence of the idea of a league of nations as a guarantee for the future security of the peace of the world was the feature of the address of William H. Taft, former President of the United States, at the meeting here to-day of the win-the-war conference of the League to Enforce Peace.

Mr. Taft maintained that a league is absolutely necessary to the drafting of a treaty that will rectify and reconcile all the conflicting elements that will be represented.

As to Germany's entrance into the league, Mr. Taft said that if Germany would eliminate Hohenzollernism and would show a spirit of repentance for the past, the German people should be admitted to representation.

The former President declared that to fulfill the responsibilities of the coming peace, it might be advisable to have a system of universal military training, based on the Swiss idea. Armament, he contended, would be gradually eliminated as the purpose of a league was brought about.

Bolsheviks Routed In Siberia, Says Tokio

Japanese War Office Declares Allies Have Scattered Enemy Bands

TOKIO, Nov. 8 (By The Associated Press).—Bolshevik forces and Austro-German prisoners operating in Siberia are now almost completely scattered, according to an official statement issued at the War Office here to-day.

Small bands attempted to pillage several towns during October, but were immediately dispersed, the statement says.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 19 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Abject terror that the Bolsheviks are coming back to kill and rob reigns in the hearts of the peasants in many little villages on the banks of the Divina and Vaga rivers back of the Allied lines.

The correspondent, who has just returned from the Divina-Vaga front, found the peasantry full of hatred for the Bolsheviks, but afraid to fight.

In one little village, it was related to the correspondent, Bolsheviks compelled three peasants to dig their own graves and jump into them to "try out" the new trenching machine.

Hun Envoys in Village Once Near Marne Line

Foe, Within Five Miles of Rethondes Last June, Now 65 Miles Away

Rethondes, where the German armistice delegates are living, is a small town on the north bank of the river Aisne, six miles east of Compiègne. It is between the forests of L'Aigle and Compiègne.

St. Quentin, between thirty and thirty-five miles to the north and Meaux is about the same distance south. Meaux was the scene of heavy fighting in the German repulse from Paris in the first battle of the Marne. Later it was French headquarters in the operations after the battle of the Marne.

When the Germans drove southward from Noyon last June they at one time were within five miles of Rethondes. To-day the German lines are sixty-five miles away.

Official Statements FRENCH

PARIS (NIGHT).—Our troops continued their forward march, advancing fifteen kilometres at certain points during the course of the day. On our left our cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearwards, taking prisoners and capturing guns and considerable material, notably several railway trains.

Glageon, Formies, Hirsion, Anor and St. Michel were occupied by us. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Forge.

Further east, after having forced a passage of the Thon and Aube rivers, we occupied the plateau to the north, despite the enemy's spirited resistance. We took Signy-le-Petit, which was passed for a considerable distance, and reached the Mezieres-Hirsion Railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine.

On our right we are along the course of the Sormonne and have reached and surrounded Mezieres and Mohon. We crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Mezieres.

PARIS (DAY).—There was artillery and machine gun activity at several points on the front during the night. This morning the French resumed their march forward along the entire line.

BRITISH

LONDON (DAY).—The fortress of Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and 62d Division. We have made good progress south of that town and are well east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

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North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Berchem. (These two towns are about nine miles apart.)

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (Morning).—East of the Meuse, in the region north and south of Damvillers, our troops have been fighting since morning strong resistance from machine gun fire. Along the line of the Meuse from Sassy to Wadelincourt the night was marked by artillery and machine gun fighting.

Nov. 6 (Evening).—This afternoon French and American units operating under the command of the 1st American Army wrested from the enemy the village of Wadelincourt, east of the Meuse, memorable as the scene of the great battle of Verdun in 1916, and drove him back into the lowlands of the Woëvre.

On the line of the Meuse, from Villers-Neuve to Wadelincourt, lively artillery and machine gun combats have taken place during the day. Six additional guns of heavy calibre, more machine guns, 2,000 rounds of ammunition and a large airplane workshop, captured during our advance west of the Meuse, have been reported.

In the Woëvre, on the front of the 2d American Army, our troops were very active, capturing prisoners in the course of several successful enterprises near Lake Lachaux.

Despite adverse weather conditions our aviators, flying at a height of 1300 feet, carried out a number of reconnaissance missions. They bombed and machine gunned concentrations of enemy troops at Remilly and Bavière, and an ammunition dump at Giberoy. Four enemy balloons were destroyed and three enemy airplanes were shot down during the day. One of our planes is missing.

Austrian Noblemen Ousted From Train

Interior of Country Scene of Pillage and Crime, Says Traveller

ZURICH, Nov. 9.—Deplorable conditions in Austria are described by a traveller of prominence who has arrived from Vienna. Along the road the train was invaded by crowds. Places in the coaches occupied by Count Leopold von Berchtold, former Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, and the Prince of Schoenburg were taken and the noblemen were ejected. Bands of disorderly soldiers, armed themselves upon the roofs of the cars.

Stores in villages along the way have been pillaged and foodstuffs have been carried off. The traveller confirms reports that anarchy reigns in the interior of Austria-Hungary. Farmers are being pillaged and shops sacked by throngs of deserting soldiers. The bourgeoisie, fearing the Bolshevik movement, desire Allied intervention, he says.

Birthplace of War Is Entered by Allies

Sarajevo, Where Archduke Franz Was Killed, Now in French Hands

SALONIKI, Nov. 9.—Allied troops have entered Sarajevo, in Bosnia, according to an official statement issued to-day by the French Headquarters here. It was at Sarajevo that Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated just prior to the outbreak of the great war.

In their advance north of the Danube and the Save the Serbian troops entered Belgrade, Bazaras, Kabin, Pancova, Semlin, Klenak and Mitrovitz, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

The provisional government at Sarajevo, Bosnia, which has invited the Serbian troops to come to its assistance, the statement adds, is headed by Atanasigino Choliz.

Censor Rules Changed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—All American press dispatches from the Western front hereafter will come through direct, when passed by the field censor, without being diverted for further censorship. Herebefore, whenever such dispatches referred to troops other than American, they had to pass through the press bureau at London, often occasioning hours of delay.

Secretary Daniels announced to-day that through the efforts of Vice-Admiral Sims and Lieutenant Commander George Barr Baker, the London censor has just decided that messages "without exception" from American correspondents in France bearing the pass word of the field censors shall be transmitted without further censoring or delay.

It follows a modifying order issued October 2 and under which the correspondents have been permitted to write about American troops brigaded with the British and French. Under the new dispatches relating to separate American forces were permitted to come through direct.

Captain Chapman, Of the "Wildcats," Falls at Cambrai

West Point Graduate Came of Family of Fighters Dating Back to '76

Seven Others Killed

Can of Beans Saves Life of Machine Gunner in "No Man's Land"

A descendant of soldiers who fought in four American wars, Captain Henry H. Chapman, of Pachogue, L. I., was the first member of his family to give his life for his country. His death at Cambrai was reported yesterday in a letter received by his brother from Major General Lewis, commander of the "Wildcat" Division.

Captain Chapman was graduated from West Point in 1917 and was promoted to a captaincy the same year. His father was the late Captain William H. Chapman, U. S. A., and his grandfather the late Major General William H. McCaskey. His ancestors served in the Revolutionary and Mexican wars. He was married to Miss Urania Edwards, of Pachogue, in 1917 and was the father of a daughter, Margaret, born several weeks ago.

Lieutenant Francis Appleton Wood, United States Aviation Corps, was killed while flying over the San Michel sector on September 14, it was learned yesterday. He served on the Mexican border with the 7th Regiment, received a commission in the old "69th" Central Postal Directory, and later was transferred to the air service. He was a graduate of Columbia University.

Sergeant Edward Lloyd Sell, son of Dr. E. H. Sell, 137 West Forty-fourth Street, was killed in action on October 29, his father learned yesterday. Lloyd Sell, a brother, was wounded in the same engagement. Both were members of the 10th Infantry, which is attached to the British army. Corporal Sell recently was cited for bravery and had been recommended for a British decoration. He was a graduate of Syracuse University.

Sergeant William McTaggart, of Asbury Park, gassed in action, told of fighting German women machine gunners in a recent letter home. "It was hell to have to fight women, but it is in the game, and we did it. They are worse than the men," he wrote. "They won't give up until they have to."

Private Myron T. Brooks, of East Marion, Long Island, would not in battle, owes his life to a can of beans. He told in a letter to his mother. He told of being shot through both legs by a German machine gunner and lying in a shell hole for a day and a half.

"When I finally started to crawl back to our lines," he wrote, "I heard a sharp click, and on investigating I found a bullet had lodged in a can of beans I was carrying. If it hadn't been for the beans you know what the result would have been."

Private Raymond A. Murphy, 413 Willis Avenue, 16th Infantry, was killed by a bursting shell while being carried to a dressing station for treatment of wounds received in the Chateau Thierry fighting. In a letter to Murphy's mother, Father Duffy, chaplain of the old "69th," said: "What a better and more glorious exit from life could a man make than to die in the glorious manner in which your boy died at the turning point of the great war in history."

Private Murphy had an uncle and two brothers fighting in France. Private Thomas J. Callahan, a member of the American Engineering Corps, who was killed in a recent action, enlisted at the age of seventeen years. "Hang out Old Glory, mother, we have the Germans on the run," he wrote to his mother, Mrs. Rachael Callahan, 1573 Third Avenue. "God bless my boy," said Mrs. Callahan yesterday when the news of his death was received. "He has done his bit."

Private James J. Gribbling, 304 East Seventy-fifth Street, enlisted in the 108th Infantry when he was sixteen years old. "I have four older brothers, but they all have dependent families to support, so I must fight for the Gribblings," he told the recruiting officer. He died from wounds, according to yesterday's casualty report.

Private Max Rubin, 107 East 115th

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Street, was killed in his first action, it was learned yesterday by an aunt with whom he lived in New York. He was a member of the 2d Machine Gun Battalion. His parents live in Russia.

Strike of Priests Occurs in Moscow

Clergy Protest at Bishop's Arrest, Are Seized and Finally Released

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A strike of priests in Moscow was one of the incidents of Bolshevik rule. Bishop Andronic, of the Perm diocese, a man of considerable influence among the Russian clergy, had been arrested for his outspoken opposition to the Bolshevik regime and all the ecclesiastics in that district went on strike in protest against his imprisonment.

They refused to perform the services their office required, and the devout monks and townspeople were greatly mortified. A number of striking clergymen were arrested, charged with counter-revolutionary activity.

After a thorough examination by the local commission for the "suppression of counter-revolution, sabotage and speculation," they were released upon signing a pledge that they would never take part in agitation against the soviet government nor in connection with the arrest of the Bishop.

What became of the Bishop and how the strike ended has not been learned.

"I'm Safe" Cards Ready

The Knights of Columbus have arranged to relieve as quickly as the mails will permit the keen anxiety concerning the safety of men of the expeditionary forces that will be felt if an armistice is signed and the accumulated names on the casualty lists continue to be published daily.

The organization has a card ready for every member of the expeditionary forces saying, "I'm safe and sound and with space for his signature, which will be distributed for signing and mailing as soon as Germany accepts the terms of the Allies.

Knights of Columbus Will Distribute Them to Troops

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40 Newest Model Winter Coats

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THE United War Work Campaign Commences Tomorrow

The U. S. Government has approved of a plan to unite the wonderful humanitarian work of seven great organizations: the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and the Y. W. C. A.

One wise, strong and united appeal to the generosity and self sacrifice of the American people.

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